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A GRAND OCCASION.

One of the most interesting occasions in the history of this State, will be the celebration of President Brigham Young's birthday. It is pretty well known that he was born June 1, 1801, almost a century ago. His surviving family have annually commemorated that event, and this year have made arrangements for a general gathering, of those of his friends and admirers who can assmble, to do honor to one who has figured so prominently in the important events of the most remarkable century of the world's existence.

The statue erected to his memory in this city is to be dedicated; there is to be a trip to Saltair, where a fine programme will be rendered; the railroads will convey visitors to and from Salt Lake City for a single fare; everything possible will be done to make the day pleasurable to all who participate in the ceremonies.

It is very gratifying to see the interest that is being taken by the public in this celebration. Brigham Young is beginning to be recognized by the world as one of its notables, a great leader of men, an original thinker, a practical worker who, under Divine guidance, led an afflicted and poor people through the wilderness to these now verdant valleys, where they have become prosperous and wealthy, and thus added a vigorous and mighty State to the American Union.

It is proper for the Latter-day Saints to venerate the Pioneer and Prophet of the Lord, whose counsels and teachings have been to them of such immense value, and who set them the example in numerous branches of profitable industry. It is also fitting that others, not of his faith, should honor the man who opened up this region, then a desert, to human habitation, and those glories with which this arid waste has been transfigured.

Let the people of Utah, of all creeds and parties, unite in making the celebration of his birthday in the year of grace 1900, one that will be worthy of his greatness and that shall give joy to his posterity to the latest generation.

A WONDERFUL UNDERTAKING

In consequence of circumstances that have surrounded many of the people of Utah in past times, not very remote, there has arisen a disinclination to answer questions from unknown persons regarding the residents of bouses, their occupation, ages, number of children, etc., etc. Also on the part of farmers, stock-raisers manufacturers and others to afford information concerning their business. This reluctance has been increased because of impertinent queries from peddlers and irresponsible callers, who have seemed to be prompted by audacious curiosity and sometimes by

evil designs. All that is very natural for the reasons we have mentioned. But it should be understood that official gathering of statistics is a very different matter. It is desirable for public purposes, and occasionally for directories, that data be collected, and accuracy cannot be secured withtout a house-to-house can-

This year the national census is to be taken. The enumerators who have been chosen for the work, in most instances, are acquainted with the people on whom they have to call. But there are others. It is in their behalf and also for the public benefit, that we solicit for them the aid of all the people in the collecting of correct information for

the official census of 1900. Where forms are furnished to be filled up by firms, corporations, manufacturers, proprietors of different industries or any other company or person. the law requires compliance with the rules. There is a heavy penalty against refusal to furnish the data wanted, and no one should expose himself to legal jeopardy through failure or wil-

ful neglect. Every good citizen should be desirous of promoting the great work of compiling a full and accurate census of the nation. We all want to know the number of the population, and particulars concerning them that are proper to print for general information. The data that will be collected concerning the occupations of the people, the industries existing, the marks of our progress during the past decade, and the thousand and one items that make up the sum of knowledge to be furnished to the world, will be of priceless worth, not only to the United States

but to the civilized nations abroad. For these and other reasons that might be mentioned, we bespeak for the census enumerators courteous treatment and a disposition to respond to their proper questions, and readiness in filling out such blanks as they may present. They have a duty to perform, and it is expected that every loyal citizen will cheerfully assist them, to the best of his or her ability. Let the census of this decade be as accurate in every particular as is possible in an undertaking of such wonderful magni-

A ST. LOUIS CELEBRATION.

If present plans prevail St. Louis will have a grand fair in celebration of the purchase of Louisiana by the United States. The city proposes to appropriate \$5,000,000 for the purpose; private citizens are expected to subscribe a simllar amount, and Congress is to be asked for another \$5,000,000. With that amount to spend on a celebration, St. Louis should be able to do full jus-

tice to the occasion, What the addition of Louisiana means to the country is pointed out by an exchange which proves by figures, that of the 547,000,000 bushels of wheat produced in the United States last year 300,000,000 bushels came from the Louislana purchase States, and Oregon and Washington, which the Louisiana purchase enabled the United States to hold. Further, that all the horses and mules and all the beef used by the army of the United States in the late war with Spain, came from this section, which is now furnishing Great Britain most of the horses and mules that she is using in the South African war, and is at the same time contributing largely to the food supply of the British islands. It certainly is a great marvel how the natural expansion of this country has been a boon to all the world, either directly or indirectly. The Louisiana purchase exhibition in 1903, forms a very important epoch in the history of the western empire, but the event it commemorates has significance far beyond the United States. The fair should be truly a world's fair.

The idea of celebrating the Louistana purchase in this manner, by an exhibition of the arts and industries that now flourish on what was not long ago, a barren waste, suggests that in another hundred years the millions of the Philippines, of Hawaii, Cuba and Porto Rico, may feel prompted to celebrate the year of liberty in some such manner. A hundred years is a short time comparatively, yet much can be accomplished in that time, when the conditions are favorable to growth. What has been done in Manila, in the brief period of a few months, in the industrial, commercial and educational lines, gives an idea of what a century may bring forth. All fears for the future should be silenced in the contemplation of the past. What has taken place will occur again, and what is now by some termed "imperialism" will one day be the inspiration for a national, perhaps

a world celebration. THE PEACE ENVOYS.

It can hardly be supposed that the peace commissioners from Africa, seriously entertain the idea that the United States government is prepared to accept a protectorate over the African republics. They cannot be so ignorant of the general trend of the American policy as to suppose that this country is ready to accept anything that is offered it, regardless of possible complications that may ensue.

The Boer situation is becoming daily menacing. Lord Roberts, with the main body of his vast army is hardly 140 miles from Pretoria. The burghers are said to be concentrating, but even if they do, with his overwhelming numbers, the British general can, by flank movements, compel them to scatter; and then they must fall back in order to avoid being surrounded and captured in small groups. There is no prospect of the patriots being able to affect the main issue. They may, possibly, check temporarily the invasion, and they may be able to suscapital, but the days of those republics capital, but the days of the republics are numbered. Great Britain is virtu-

ally in possession. The policy of the British government, if Chamberlain is accepted as the interpreter thereof, will be to place South Africa in a position similar to that of India. Military government will be the rule, to commence with at least. The only way for the burghers to escape this would be an early cessation of hostilities, on the condition that England's sovereignty is acknowledged, and some degree of autonomy given to the conquered territory. Influence in this direction should be brought to bear land, rather than on the citizens of the land, rather than on the citizens in the

United States. Some such course would, perhaps, not be without results. There are signs of a division of opinion among the English people. All are not in favor of Chamberlain's policy of crushing the life out of the republics. Some hold that such self-government as is enjoyed by Canada, or Australia, should be granted to South Africa, If the peace envoys desire to accomplish anything for their country, they should do so through the British representatives of a liberal and generous sentiment. The burghers would really not lose anything by becoming a part of the greatest empire of the world, and yet retaining the right to local self-government. Great Britain, too, might profit by acting in a generous manner, and making friends of her enemies. If she desires to have a loyal South Africa, it must be a self-governing one, for the Boers are more fond of

liberty than life. TREATMENT OF SMALLPOX.

The Medical World for May, a practical medical monthly published at Philadelphia, Pa., contains two articles on the smallpox question written by regular physicians. Their communications were prompted by some remarks of the editor of that magazine in the April number. Our reason for copying one of them today, is the revival of the staple argument of the would-be medical autocrats of Salt Lake; namely, that persons who have the temerity to dispute their authority to dominate, and who dissent from their conclusions which are in direct opposition to the premises, are of necessity "ignorant" and 'blgoted." We will reserve the other and shorter but quite as pertinent article in the World for another day.

One dese will do at a time: Editor Medical World: I was surprised at the closing paragraph of your editorial on smallpox in the April World. You say, "There is nothing new in treatment, except sug-gestions looking to the preventing of

I propose to give you something new, at least to most medicos. Smallpox has been very prevalent in southern Illinois,

southern Indiana and southern Misouri for about one year, but generally n the discrete form. By its mildness i nas in many instances been diagnosed as chickenpox or other cruptive form of liscase. But there is seldom a neigh-porhood in which there has not been some receptive individual with the dis-

Variola is essentially a germ disease. The micrococci of varicella, variola, and confluent smallpox are identical. The microbe of variola can be detected in the atmosphere for fifty feet round an infected person. All withtin that radius are exposed to it. It enters their bodies, but in order to take hold an multiply, there must be particular con ditions of temperature and chemics ceptivity. If the germ of variola enters the human body and finds a medi um suitable for its existence, with th elerity peculiar to minute bodies, the of reproducti marvelous facility of reproduction compensating for their microscopic size during the twelve days of incubation millions of ova or spores are evolved so that when the rigors come with the three days of fever, the microphytes having used up all the oxygenizable material in the body, eager, greedy for more for air and light accomplaints. more, for air and light, accumulationer the surface, scattered in groups i the skin and mucous membrane. The microbe excites suppurative inflammation, which constitutes pustulation. tion, which constitutes "pustulation. The cause of the fever is the streptoco cus of variola. The period of germina-tion in the blood, or incubation, last-twelve days, and as early as the ninth day a gritty feeling like small shot car e detected in the skin. Following thes nitial symptoms come a rigor and f ver for three days, during which time pains in the head, loins and muscles continue. The severity of the disease usually bears a direct relation to the quantity of the eruption. A great dif-ference between the discrete and contuent forms exists from the beginning No contagion is so potent as the liv-ing germ of smallpox. Infection lasts all through the case, from the earliest symptom to a little after the last crust has fallen off. One attack exhausts he susceptibility of the system to future attacks, as a rule

with the cow-pox lymph does not sterli-ize the blood of the recipient, does not render the soil unsuitable for the growth of the variola microbe, but is roductive in creating a deterioration f race, as is seen in widespread neurasthenia and tuberculosis.

I have refused all applications to vaccinate. I have treated many deep ragged ulcers of the arm this season, the result of vaccination, and I remem ber treating many during the wa where the virus passed from man to man, and thus became syphilitic. The present mild form of smallpox is much more endurable than the ulcer and fe ver of cow-pox. Bovine lymph has in It the oldium albicans, from foot diseases of the helfer, and the bacillus tuber culosis which affects three-fourths o all swillfed animals. Actinomyces and anthrax are more common and deathdealing diseases than the public com-

The success of treatment in smallpox depends upon the early recognition of the disease. Bacteriology has not yet depends upon the early recognition of the disease. Bacteriology has not yet taught us to break it up, but it can be rendered very mild. There are three germicides, either of which will render the disease harmless. Thuja occiden-talis, or arbor vite, bichlorid of mer-cury, and sulphide of calcium. Any one of these agents may be selected and pushed to saturation of the blood in an attack, or as a prophylactic where exposed to the disease. The sulphide of calcium I have recently given in a case of suppurating orchitis to the extent of twenty grains every twenty four hours. No germ can withstand this Thuja fluid extract, six to ten drops, should be given every two or tilled water oz. viij; dose, one teaspoon-ful every two or three hours. This l have given to every member of the family where smallpox was in the house, and in no instance was there any further spread of the disease, but n all cases fetid black stools followed

its administration. The factor in smallpox is the germ. The whole aim and object of all treatment is its careful and persistent de-struction, and at the same time, keep up by every possible means the vital forces of the patient. All complications are to be troated on general principles, but remember all through the disease no cold article of food or drink is in any case admissible, nor should any any case admissible, has should application be made to any part of the person. As far as practicable, disinfectants should be exposed all round the apartment, or the patient may be removed on a cot to another room and then a sulphur candle burned in the room for one hour. This will

sterilized in the pustules. Hence there is no pitting. But if not satisfied, reis no pitting. But it not satisfied over sorcin jelly or ointment applied over the face at once destroys every mi-crobe with which it comes in contact. The retrograding action of alcohol on all disease germs must not be over-looked. This property alone renders it an agent of infinite value in the form of milk punch. There is an imperative necessity for persistent and careful nutrition all through the case; food often and at proper intervals by day and night; beef-tea, broths, milk, cream, boultry, fine chopped meats, etc. There is no form of fever that bears such an ount of careful nutrition in all stages as smallpox.

Sponging the entire body during the three days of fever with warm mustard water and soda must not be neglected. After rash appears it must be discon-

inued.
This article is written to correct the erroneous idea that smallpox cannot be abated, jugulated or extraordinarily modified, and this most loathsome of diseases shorn of some of its terrors; and to enter MY EARNEST PROTEST AGAINST COMPULSORY VACCINA-

J. W. MITCHELL, M. D. Harrisburg, Ills.

The High Council of the Salt Lake Stake meets this evening at 7:30.

The report that Mafeking had fallen into the hands of the Boers is not yet confirmed, and does not seem to be well

Those panic-stricken Boers are sufficiently cool in their retreat from Natal to carry off all their big guns and

The Mother's Congress of this State will assemble on Friday, May 18th, in the Assembly hall. The general public are invited to attend. It opens at 10 a. m: The proceedings will be of great

Governor Smith of Montana has learned something of "shrewdness" in politics that he never realized before, and consequently is deeply chagrined at the appointment of a U. S. senator which his presence in the State would have prevented.

Gen. Theo. Schwan, who landed at San Francisco today, says that after the national elections next fall the pacification of the Philippines will naturally complete liself. This means that in November next the Filipino rebels will realize that the American people will not endorse a policy of withdrawing American troops in the face of

Aguinaldo's insurrection.

are sixteen causes stated, and more victims are claimed by smallpox than from any other cause. Nineteen percent of all the deaths is from this disease; in the face of which record "vaccination as the only known preventive" is demonstrated to be a rank failure.

Chicago has had another hotel horror, costing a number of human lives. After this, people who go to Chicago hostelries should avoid large places or see that there are more exits than one, besides windows. More means of getting out of the building, either by doors or fire escapes, would have lessened the casualties; and if it had not been for prompt and heroic action on the part of the police, the list of dead and injured would have been materially greater than it is.

The old idea that sheep destroy feeding grounds is being steadily pushed to the wall by scientific demonstration, and the English view that a reasonable number of sheep are a benefit to pastures is asserting itself. In line with this Professor Craig of the Iowa Agricultural college in a recent speech estimated that 100 ewes would add more to the fertility of the land than they would take away, provided their lambs were fed four ounces each of oil meal a day while fattening for market. Then the ewes should furnish 800 pounds of wool to sell in the spring, besides the

A labor union leader asserted this week that 30,000 Japanese had come into this country the past year, but statistics in the treasury department show the number from July 1, 1899, to March 31, 1900, to be only 4,427. It is possible, however, that the latter number may be augmented fifty per cent by arrivals over the Canadlan border. In any event the influx of Japanese laborers is sure to come to the fore as an interesting problem among workingmen. Already some of the great railway systems in the West employ Japs as section hands almost to the exclusion of white men.

Press correspondence from Manila gives instances of press censorship there which work a severe hardship, and certainly seem to be without reason. For instance, the refusal to permit an announcement of the President appointing the Philippines commissionthe ground being that telling the news would be inimical to the present government in the islands-looks to be the hight of absurdity. There was no keeping such news secret any considerable length of time, and its prompt publication ought to have had a beneficial effect on American rule in the Philippines, where it could not be baneful, There is such a thing as officers becoming "cranky" in the tightness of their grip on news matters, and it is always to their own injury.

THE MONTGOMERY CONFERENCE.

Boston Transcript. List: Henry McNeil Turner of the Senior bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church, is a need of his on the race question are structed with the tears of hopelesscas and despair. He is a pronounced advocate of African emigration, al-though he clings to his Georgia residence at Atlanta with the heroic acity of Cassabianca on the burning ship. And the number of sulphuric adjectives in Bishop Turner's vocabu-lary would make Dean Swift blue in

Baltimore Sun.

How to deal with the negro is one of the most important and perplexing of all the social and economic questions which confront the people of the South. Such conferences as this will likely be helpful in arriving at a right conclusion. It is to be repeated annually. The spirit which prevails among those who called the conference and who will di-rect it is doubtless entirely friendly to the negro. The circulars sent out say that this meeting "represents a sincere and serious movement upon the part of the various forces of our religious, edu-cational and political life" for the study of race conditions; that the conference "the consequent debate must result in the broader education of the public mind, both North and South."

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the opinion of Gov. MacCorkle the In the opinion of Gov, MacCorkle the South should hurry the settlement of the franchise system and convert the negro vote into an intelligent one as quickly as possible, for that vote will be needed by the South for its proper development. It is to him as plain as open day that when the negro is impressed with the idea that the white pressed with the idea that the white man of the South will treat him as fairly in politics as he does in business the support of the southern people Nothing can be more certain than that he will ultimately become entirely affil-lated with, and interested in, every policy of the southern man.

New York Post.

The conference for the study of race conditions and problems in the South which is now in session at Montgomery, Ala., is in many respects the most en-couraging development regarding this great national question which we have yet seen. Its chief significance is found in the fact that the most promi-nent white men in the State are participants-the Democratic mayor of the State, and the Democratic ex-secretary of the navy from Alabama; while men of the same type from other southern States are on the list of speakers, Much that is valuable must be said by such

Boston Herald.

Mr. Henry Dudley Warner insists that our efforts to treat the negro as a man of European descent have met with disastrons failure; that in many respects the condition of the colored men in this country is less hopeful now than it was a few years ago, and that, barring exceptional individuals, the negro has made but small advance above a relatively low range of intel-lectual excellence. He insists that the negro problem is not confined to the Southern States, but is also present as a potent and disturbing factor in quita number of our northern communities where we apparently succeed no better southern countrymen, in assimilating to our social, industrial and political life this element in our population.

Springfield Republican.

To the mind of many it will seem that the more than two centuries of enforced labor and enforced miscegenation with white races in this country have greatly decreased the possibility of the growth of a pure ethnic character for the American negro. His blood is not his own, notwithstanding that the transfer of the country down. The week's death roll among United States soldiers in the Philippines figures up a total of thirty-seven. There Z. C. M. I. ANNUAL

MAY SALE!

ONE WEEK,

Monday, May 14, to Saturday, May 10.

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in a second seco important and powerful race. Perhaps it will be difficult to get into the proper position to turn back this mingled current and start the race soul from

RECENT PUBLIC /TICES.

tion, we agree, should be according to the capacity; first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. We have undoubtedly been trying too hard to sprout the ear right out of the

Health Culture for May opens with an article discussing "The Food Value of Flesh meat" by Dr. W. R. C. Latson, in which it is shown that meat is not an essential article of diet. Dr. James H. Jackson talks of the usefulness of pain as an evidence of wrong condi-tions. Dr. Charles E. Page offers some suggestions on "Summer Comfort and Health," and another article is "Bicycling and Beauty," by Mary Sargent Hopkins. Dr. Fellx L. Oswald suggests that people live on one meal a day, showing that health and strength would not suffer and that we would soon become acustomed to the plan Under the title of "A Proposed Novelty in Theological Education" James Leonard Corning, Sr., suggests that a know-ledge of health and hygiene should be made a part of the clergyman's educa-tion. There are other features in the number of general interest.-Fifth Ave., New York.

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